

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:  
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

## The Arrangement.

The Democratic Convention, in adopting its platform for the campaign, puts forth an arraignment of the Republican party which is illiberal, unjust, and in many respects untruthful, and is one of the most audacious manifestoes ever published in the light of history and in the face of the world.

It commences by calling the Republican party by a name which it does not own any more than the Democrats do, for one is not more "radical" in one direction than the other is in another. The convention says:

"We arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union."

This of course refers to the abolition of slavery, and to reconstruction; or perhaps to the war which resulted in the preservation of the Union. Now, who precipitated war upon the country, and made the abolition of slavery and the reconstruction of the broken relations of states with the general government necessary? If the Democrats maintain that the Republican party did this, they must of course justify the rebellion of the South, and applaud dissolution; and further deny the right of the majority to rule—a doctrine which they pretend to admire and uphold. If they admit that the South was responsible for the effort at disunion, then how can they denounce the necessary measures which brought about its failure? It will not do for the Democracy to lug in the stern measures which necessarily accompany all wars, as arguments against the Republican party. That argument is against war, and not against the defenders of national integrity; and is a begging of the question. If the above question has any significance and meaning, it is that such efforts were made in time of direful necessity, when the Democratic party was resolving that the war was a failure, to preserve the Union of the States at all hazards, were unjustifiable because they only were equal to the occasion. What other conclusion can be fairly drawn? The protest goes on as follows:

Under the Constitution it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury. It has abridged the right of liberty. It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions for the Constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices and even the private rooms of individuals and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastille. It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarch of Europe would now dare resort; it has abolished the right of appeal of important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens control of its original jurisdiction which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

Now, whatever of truth there is in the above, has or has not a proper justification. So far as it has, it should not be charged against the party. So far as it has not, the party must suffer from it, and ought to. It is a good and fair rule that charges go for nothing, unless they are sustained. The accused is held to be innocent until proved to be guilty. But where is the proof to sustain these charges? We challenge its production, and are as ready to meet it as any Democrat can be to furnish it, and to stand by the test of fairly produced facts.

In the mean time, we call attention to a point of rare significance, which the convention somehow must have overlooked. Where is there, in this manifesto, any denunciation of the South, for breaking up, so far as possible, Government under the Constitution? for waging war against the lawful Government under another Constitution? for "military despotism" and white "supremacy" for "nullifying the right of trial by jury" for "abolishing the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty" for overthrowing, not only before and during, but since the war, "the freedom of speech and press?"

Why did not the Democratic Convention denounce these things notoriously true of the South and all parts of the

South? If true of the Republican party, are they only wrong in it? The appeal to those things by the Convention, whether true or false, is wholly unfair, one-sided, and infamously partisan, and no fair-minded man can endorse it, we think. And so of the balance of the article quoted. It is based upon assumptions which appeal to the prejudices of men and of the South, and not to right reason nor love of country.

We shall give the remainder of this manifesto to-morrow.

## The Democratic Convention.

Horatio Seymour was nominated by Ohio which created intense excitement in the Convention. Seymour of course accepted the nomination, notwithstanding his handsome little speech of the day before, in which he said he could not accept, and made a "few brief remarks." Heavy bets were made on the nomination of Mr. Chase up to 12 o'clock, but as it turns out he did not stand the ghost of a chance of a nomination. A telegram from New York to the Boston Transcript says: "Seymour's nomination has fallen like a thunderbolt on the Democratic masses, who have been waiting around the city, in eager expectation that Chase would be nominated."

THE LAST BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

On the 22d ballot Mr. McKee of Ohio made a speech and nominated Horatio Seymour, casting the whole vote of Ohio for Seymour. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Seymour thanked them for the compliment but persisted in withdrawing his name.

Mr. Vallandigham insisted that Mr. Seymour should yield his personal considerations.

Mr. Kirwan of the New York delegation endorsed Mr. Seymour, and said that State would give him 100,000 majority.

Tennessee gave Horatio Seymour 10. When Wisconsin was called, Mr. Palmer seconded the State of Ohio and cast eight votes for Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering.] Kentucky gave Seymour her 11 votes. [Great cheering.]

Massachusetts gave 12 for Horatio Seymour. North Carolina changed her 9 votes from Hendricks to Seymour. [Cheers.] Pennsylvania asked that her vote be not recorded for the present.

Mississippi changed from Hancock to Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering and confusion ensued, delegates standing upon their feet. Cries of "Sit down in front!" "Order!"

Mr. Price took the chair and insisted that gentlemen must take their seats, and would recognize no one until order was restored.

Mr. Woodward of Pennsylvania now rose and transferred her 23 votes to Horatio Seymour. [Great cheering, and cries of delegates all over the house to their respective chairmen, to "Change our vote, change our vote."]

Half a dozen States at once wanted to change their votes. Missouri changed to Seymour 11; Illinois followed en masse for Seymour (tremendous cheering and indescribable confusion); Indiana changed solidly 13 to Seymour; Iowa came next 8 for Seymour and Texas cast her 6 for him.

(Here confusion on the street began to fire a salute to the nominee.) State after State came in, but the confusion and noise was so great that not a word could be distinguished of what anybody said. Mr. Seymour was clearly nominated.

The confusion subsiding, Alabama, Maine and Arkansas followed successively with a unanimous vote for Seymour.

Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, but there was so much confusion that nothing was done with the motion.

A delegate from Minnesota, frantically waving one of the State standards, attracted the attention of the Chairman, and cast the vote of Minnesota for Seymour.

Georgia paid a tribute to Hancock, the most knightly soldier of the war, whom she had supported earnestly, but she united in voting unanimously for Seymour. Louisiana gave seven for Seymour.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan said that that State came to the Convention with the simple purpose of nominating a candidate who would certainly be elected, and that position she occupied to-day. He proceeded to eulogize Mr. Seymour. South Carolina went for Seymour, and Maryland changed for Seymour.

Mr. Tilden of New York announced that Seymour had the unanimous vote of his delegation. (Three cheers, great confusion, &c.)

All the States having voted, the result was announced. Horatio Seymour 317 votes.

The audience and delegates arose en masse, and cheered, and threw up their hats, fans, &c.

Mr. Price, acting chairman, announced Mr. Seymour as the Democratic standard bearer.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Vice President.

## FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the results of the ballottings were announced, the building rang with shouts of triumph from the friends of the candidates whose votes were strongest. When New York dropped Mr. Church, and announced through her Chairman that Hendricks should have the support of her 33 delegates, there was a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes; when, on the 12th ballot, Tennessee gave Franklin Pierce one vote, and California paid one-half a valuable compliment to Chase, the enthusiasm was unbounded. No words can describe the tempest of applause which greeted the name of McClellan when some unadulterated fossil announced his preference for that chief of renown, nor can any ordinary pen do justice to the warm gush of patriotic joy which welled up from the overloaded bosoms of 2,000 Democrats, and struck upon the air with a mighty sound, when the valiant Van Voorhees of Indiana was introduced. Scores of times during the session the feelings of the vast multitude were too deep for utterance, and the ears of the people outside were left unblest with the music they would have made under less affecting circumstances.

When Connecticut's Chairman an-

nounced to the Convention that the delegates from his State had changed their minds, and would admit Mr. Pendleton to share with Mr. Hendricks the favors they had been bestowing upon Gov. English, there arose a storm in the little delegation which came near to ending in a dire shipwreck of two or three or four hundred most promising Democratic children. A member arose, and, with one flashing eye, turned full upon his Chairman, the other fixed upon various points of the Convention compass, he bore down upon his leader with a full head of oratorical impulse, which threatened for a time to leave the Nutmeg State in mourning. But, when Mr. Eaton arose, and in the emotive and demonstrative style peculiar to Democrats when launching his Philippics, he proceeded to lay out the delegate, the apprehensions of the sober people were more than doubled, while the general crowd enjoyed the break, and cheered the speaker lustily. Then there was a rejoinder. Then the contentious spokesmen were silenced by the Chairman of the Convention; whereupon they entered privately into an argument, in which there was much abuse and little reason. They forgot the speech of the showman. Short to his partner Collins: "Don't say such things as them in a spear which is devoted to something pleasant?" nor did they, as that philosophical artist advised, "respect associations," even if they did "cut up rough." It was long before quiet was restored in the Connecticut delegation.

## SPEECH OF AN ILLINOIS DELEGATE.

One of the last ballots, perhaps the last, in which Illinois was announced as giving a solid vote for Hendricks, was somewhat confused for a time; but the promptness of the Chairman of the Convention, the shrewdness of the delegates who cried down every attempt to edge in a word in favor of a weak candidate, saved the reputation of the Democracy, and left the records of the Convention without a blot. A Delegate from Illinois rose to his feet immediately after the announcement of the vote of his Delegation, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, every American citizen who—(cries of 'Sit down!')—who feels, Sir, a pride in the freedom—(Put him out!—in the free—(Order! Sit down! Dry up!—) in the freedom of speech—I won't sit down, Mr. Chairman, until I have spoken for my constituents of the 11th District. I say, Sir, it is so. The palladium of our liberties, Sir, is the right—(Wrong! Wrong! Sit down!—) I won't—Is the right to speak the feelings of the patriotic heart whenever and wherever the occasion demands the exposition. (Cheers.) For one, Mr. Chairman, I have not cast my vote for Mr. Hendricks. I have watched with interest and with pride, Sir, the course of a man who is dear to every citizen who loves his country, and desires to see the rule of Radicalism broken off short in the middle. (Applause.) He it is for whom I shall vote—the patriot and the sage, the untainted, the incorruptible statesman, Andrew Johnson."

A complimentary report of this remarkable speech will be found below; but in it the reader will not be instructed as to how the orator stood while speaking—how he planted himself firmly upon the floor, with legs wide apart, and arms folded after the manner of Forrest in "Memora," and of Edwin Adams in the "Stage-Struck Barber"—how he glanced defiance at his broad-chested chairman, and gazed with indifference upon the yelling multitude, who would force him to silence—how he held his ground till he had finished speaking his piece, and how he sat down with a thump which set the galleries in a roar.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republicans of Maine met in Convention at Portland on the 8th inst., and renominated Gen. Chamberlain for Governor. Gen. George L. Beal and the Hon. S. P. Strickland were chosen Electors at Large. The resolutions adopted are in substance as follows:

First, approving the Chicago platform; second, endorsing Gen. Grant; third, endorsing Colfax; fourth, complimenting Mr. Chamberlain; fifth, expressing gratitude and homage to the loyal dead; sixth, declaring that the Democratic State Convention resolution, relative to taxing bonds, is a fraud on the people; seventh, that the Democratic National Convention in New York is an attempt to revive rebellion, its first aim being to destroy public credit, and its second to revive Rebel governments in Rebel States.

The Convention was addressed by Hon. John A. Bingham and Gen. Sickles, and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Vermont are preparing for a "big time" at their State Convention, which meets at Montpelier on the 17th. The Argus announces that Gen. W. F. Smith, the old Commander of the Vermont Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and John G. Sinclair, of New Hampshire, will positively be present.

## Hunting for the Cows.

Many of our farmers have wasted years of valuable time, just because they do not teach their cows to come home at night. Any one who has ever lived or travelled in the country, will remember the familiar Coo-bos, Coo-bos, of the farmer's son, or hired man, as they endeavor to coax the cows from the woods, or the tall grass in the great pasture. We have had a little experience in these matters, and well remember how many times we have waded through the brush and bogs looking for the cows, and, boy-like, we thought them dreadful contrary animals. But we have lived long enough to learn better, and now think that the biped was the more contrary animal of the two. Boys, we will tell you a secret that will save you a great deal of trouble, and it is this: Just sow a few rows of corn in drills, where it will be handy to the milking-place, and every time the cows are driven up at night, or in the morning, give each one a good arful of the fresh-cut cornstalks and our word for it the cows will always be on hand at milking-time. Besides this, they will give more milk, and forget to kick over the milk pail, even if you do whistle a little too loud.

—Sun.

## Desert.

Motto for Hairdressers—Cut and comb again.

It is said there is but one negro in Worth county, Missouri, to enfranchise, and he is unanimous against negro suffrage.

All prisoners of debt within the jurisdiction of the North German Parliament have been liberated under the authority of the law which came into operation last month.

In Paris one of the fashionable diversions now is to pass an hour in the air in a balloon which is held down by a stout cable; and elegant ladies and gentlemen take their afternoon airing thus instead of on wheels.

A coat of gum-copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, it is said will make the soles water-proof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary soles.

Gen. Carroll Thiers, of Philadelphia, who is raising a regiment in the United States for the Papal defence, was an officer in the Turkish army in the Crimean war, commanded a federal regiment, made up of rebel prisoners, in our own war, made a runaway match with a wealthy Philadelphia heiress after the cruel war was over, and has lately been appointed one of the pope's private chamberlains.

In 1851 the London Punch humorously gave a list of things "impossible to be realized." Among them were the following: "The unity of Germany, from Prussia;" "The freedom of the Press, from Austria or Italy;" "The abolition of Seridom, from Russia;" "The emancipation of a slave, from the United States." Every one thought Punch had made a very safe list, and yet, in less than twenty years' time, every one of these "impossibilities" has become a reality. "Impossibilities" should evidently find no place in Punch's or any other man's dictionary.

George Alfred Townsend describes Senator Hendricks for the Cleveland Leader: "Senator Hendricks is a composed, direct, orthodox, vigilant man. His mouth is full of honey, and you cannot hear the bees buzz when he speaks. He has beautiful auburn hair, and will be presumed to get the full red-headed vote of the country. His exterior is sand-papered to rid him of any idiosyncrasies, and he can construct a syllogism upon three falsehoods, out of whose moral lessons he will make you weep."

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE would give this notice to our former friends and patrons, that on and after the 1st day of June, 1868, we shall sell our goods for

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Having had sufficient experience in the credit system of doing business, we have concluded to make a change, and try the Cash System, believing that we can sell our goods cheaper by adopting such a rule. Although a novelty in St. Albans, we are determined to try the plan. We have on hand a large stock of

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The Full Amount of Insurance is Paid.

It has paid in losses to its Policy Holders over \$500,000, and has never contested a claim during the 17 years of its existence. No extra Premiums charged for insuring.

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The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Soule & Bentley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due the firm hereby transferred to A. G. Soule, and all liabilities to be settled by said Soule, who will continue the business at the old stand.

A. G. SOULE,  
Fairfield, June 22d, 1868. H. E. BENTLEY.

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Collars, Cuffs  
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A nice line of French Cambrics and Fancy Lawns. A new Kid Glove which surpasses any thing yet brought into this market, and wears well. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.  
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